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## DEATH OF THE CZAR.

Emperor of All the Russians  
Breathes His Last at Livadia,

AND PASSES AWAY PEACEFULLY.

Millions of the Lowly People of His  
Empire in Mourning.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT WRONG.

But He Was the Most Humane Ruler  
Possible Under the Circumstances.  
The Manner of His Death and the  
Preparations for the Funeral.  
Sketch of His Career—How the  
News was Received by the Great  
Powers of Europe—A Notable Obituary.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—The angel of  
death, in the shadow of whose pinions  
the autocrat of all the Russians has  
been lying for many days, to-day beck-  
oned, and the soul of the man who had  
in his hands the lives and destinies of  
millions upon millions of men, was  
borne away.

Calmly and peacefully as a sleeping  
babe, he who by his slightest word  
could have plunged Europe into a war,  
the horrors of which would defy de-  
scription, fell into the dreamless sleep,



ALEXANDER III.  
The Czar of Russia.

which he feared not. He, though the  
head of the church whose members  
number over 70,000,000 persons, took  
his last rites a few days before death  
claimed him from all his greatness.

At 2:15 o'clock this afternoon the  
summons came, and a few hours later  
the thunderous booming of cannon at  
Livadia and St. Petersburg announced  
that the czar was dead, and that he who  
had been the Grand Duke Nicholas  
reigned in his stead.

On lightning's wings the news of  
Russia's loss spread throughout the  
world, and it is safe to say that every-  
where the intelligence created sym-  
pathy for the family of him who, by  
his policy, had maintained the peace of  
Europe.

From America came words of sym-  
pathy, for the dead ruler had always been  
a friend of the great republic of the  
west, and Americans had not forgotten  
how well his father's friendship sus-  
tained the north in the war of the rebel-  
lion.

### THE PEASANTS MOURN.

Among the peasants of Russia he will  
be mourned with a deep and abiding  
sorrow, for was he not the "Peasant  
Czar"? None of the grandiloquent  
titles borne by him was thought as  
much of as the one bestowed upon him  
by his lowly subjects, whose  
virtues were magnified in him, and  
whose vices in him were entirely



THE CZAROWITZ.  
Successor to the Throne.

lacking. He who denies the popularity  
of the czar among the lowly classes of  
Russia is blinded by prejudice. His  
kind acts in their seasons of  
plague and famine will never be forgot-  
ten and to-night thousands upon thou-  
sands of homes from Vladivostok, in  
the Pacific, to the fortresses of the Cau-  
casus millions of people as they kneel  
before their icons will pray from the  
bottom of their hearts for the repose of  
the soul of their "little father," who  
was to them as great in soul as he was  
in stature.

And there will be sincere mourning,  
too, in the royal and imperial families  
of Europe. Not the conventional  
mourning prescribed by rule, but the  
mourning of little children. For who  
has not heard of the annual visits of the  
czar to Copenhagen, the home of his be-  
loved zarina, when, with children of  
emperors, kings and princes around  
him, he was the biggest child of them  
all, joining in all their sports and romp-  
ing with them like a big boy?

### A BELOVED WIFE.

His death will be a most bitter loss to  
the wife he loved so well, that it was a  
proverb in St. Petersburg that he was  
"the only Russian ruler who was true to  
his wife." His home life was an ideal  
one, and all his pleasures were found with  
his own family.

But as the czar and not the man, he  
could be as stern and unrelenting as  
steel itself. He has banished men and  
women to Siberia, but they were men  
and women who sought to kill him or  
to overturn the government of which  
he was the absolute hand, and which  
he, by the most solemn oaths in the

mother city of Russia—Moscow—had  
sworn to maintain in its integrity.

Since Tuesday, when the doctors in-  
formed the czar there was no longer  
room for hope, his majesty composedly  
waited for the end, attending to neces-  
sary state and family affairs in the  
short intervals of consciousness and  
freedom from pain. These were neces-  
sarily brief, the doctors having had re-  
course to sedatives to procure sleep and  
allay pain.

On Wednesday the czar was still able  
to be taken to a window of the palace  
whence he gazed out upon the country  
he loved so well as to earn for himself  
the appellation of the "peasant czar."  
The night passed with all the aggra-  
vating symptoms and dry cough. Dr.  
Zacharin remained in attendance upon  
him throughout the night, only snatch-  
ing brief intervals for sleep in the ante-  
rooms.

The morning broke with rain and  
wind and heavy clouds and the weather  
much colder.

As the day advanced the weakness  
increased so rapidly that the czar him-  
self, still conscious, recognized that he  
could live only a few hours. He ex-  
pressed a desire to receive the sacra-  
ment, which was administered to him by  
Court Chaplain Yanishoff and Father  
Ivan in the presence of the whole fam-  
ily.

The czar then conversed long and  
earnestly with Father Ivan, concluding  
by asking his family to again gather  
round him. He spoke to each member  
separately and at the greatest length  
with the zarina. He blessed all his  
children present.

### THE DEATH SCENE.

The scene was one of deep pathos, all  
being in tears. At this time his maj-  
esty was sitting up in an arm chair.  
After taking leave of his family he grew  
gradually weaker, and his voice became  
so indistinct that it was scarcely aud-  
ible.

About noon convulsions fit of cough-  
ing was followed by a slight rally.  
Thence until the end the czar remained  
quiet, seemingly free from pain.

At 2:15 o'clock he heaved a deep sigh  
and breathed his last in the arms of the  
empress, who then broke down with  
the weight of her grief.

The doctors fear the results of the re-  
action upon her already exhausted  
system.

The body is now being embalmed. It  
will probably be laid for a couple of  
days in the palace chapel.

The arrangements that will be made  
for the funeral are still unknown. It  
is believed that the remains will be em-  
barked on the imperial yacht Polarna  
Fivezda (Polar Star) at Yalta,  
where the Seventh army corps will  
render military honors. The whole  
Black Sea fleet will escort the yacht to  
Odessa, whence the body will be con-  
veyed by railway to St. Petersburg,  
stopping at the important towns en  
route to enable the troops to render  
honors to the dead. The state mourn-  
ing will commence on Saturday. The  
funeral will probably be held two  
weeks hence.

### THE LAST RITES.

Immediately after the body of the  
czar has been prepared it will be laid  
upon an inclined table preliminary to  
being placed in a temporary coffin. The  
priests will then enter the bed room  
and will chant a requiem. This will be  
repeated three times daily until the  
burial takes place. All the members of  
the imperial family will be present at  
the ceremonies. It is expected that  
the body of the czar will be removed to-  
morrow to the private chapel where  
special prayers for the repose of the  
emperor's soul will be offered and  
where, once a day, the litany will be  
sung in addition to chanting a requiem  
as previously stated.

When the priests enter the death  
room they will first cense the body and  
will then commence the service.  
It is understood that the czarowitz  
will immediately issue a proclamation  
declaring himself czar, and all the Rus-  
sian officials throughout the world will  
take the oath of allegiance as soon as  
possible.

A. m.—It is reported here that the  
populace of Moscow, indignant at what  
they believe to have been the malprac-  
tice of Dr. Zacharin, in the case of the  
czar, are wrecking the doctor's house in  
that city.

### CAREER OF THE CZAR.

The Life of Alexander III.—The Govern-  
ment of Russia.

Alexander III. (Alexandrovitch), em-  
peror of all the Russias, was the second  
son of Alexander II and the Princess  
Maria of Hesse-Darmstadt. He was  
born March 10, 1845. He was given an  
university education and then trained  
in military affairs. At the death of his  
elder brother, Nicholas, at Nice in 1895,  
Alexander became czarowitch, and Novem-  
ber 9, 1895, he married his brother's  
niece, Maria Sophia Frederika  
Dagmar, daughter of King Christian of  
Denmark, and sister of the Princess of  
Wales. In accordance with Russian  
custom she took the name of Maria  
Feodorovna. She was born November  
26, 1847. Their children are: Grand  
Duke Nicholas, heir-apparent, born  
May 18, 1898; Grand Duke George, born  
April 6, 1876; Grand Duchess Xenia,  
born December 4, 1878; Grand Duchess  
Olga, born July 13, 1882.

During the Russo-Turkish war Alex-  
ander III. as czarowitch was in subordi-  
nate command and operated against the  
Turkish positions at Kustek, Ras-  
grad and Shumla. Alexander II was  
assassinated March 13, 1881, and the  
following day the czarowitch was pro-  
claimed emperor of all the Russias as  
Alexander III. He now was thirty-six  
years old and was considered a worthy  
scion of the house of Romanoff-Holstein-  
Gottorp.

Immediately after his accession to the  
throne the nihilists published a procla-  
mation justifying their action in "ex-  
ecuting the tyrant." (Alexander II) and  
cutting the tyrant. He must be warn-  
ing the new ruler that he must be  
just. It was threatened that if the as-  
sassin of his father were put to death  
further acts of vengeance would follow.  
Alexander III, however, was not dis-  
turbed by threats, but decided upon a  
reconciliatory policy. The assassins were  
tried, convicted and executed.

Alexander III then began an investi-  
gation of the corruption said to be ram-  
pant in the empire. Large tracts of  
land were found to have been wrested  
from the public domain by function-  
aries and their creatures. Even Alex-  
ander II was found to have been de-  
ficient, for it was discovered he had  
put out at interest in foreign countries  
large sums of money for the benefit of

his moribund wife, the Princess Dol-  
gorouka. The result of these revelations  
was the dismissal of many high officials.

On May 27, 1883, Alexander III was  
crowned in the Cathedral of the As-  
sumption in the Kremlin at Moscow.

The reigning family of Russia de-  
scends in the female line from Michael  
Romanoff, elected czar in 1613, after  
the extinction of the house of Rurik,  
and in the male line from the Duke  
Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp,  
born in 1701, and the scion of a younger  
branch of the princely house of Olden-  
burg.

Czar Peter I was the first ruler who  
adopted, in 1721, the title of emperor.  
The czars and emperors since the elec-  
tion of Michael Romanoff were: House  
of Romanoff, male line—Michael, 1613;  
Alexei, 1645; Feodor, 1676; Ivan, 1682;  
Peter I, 1682; Peter II, 1689; Catherine  
I, 1725; Peter II, 1727. House of Ro-  
manoff, female line—Anne, 1730; Ivan  
VI, 1740, assassinated; Elizabeth, 1741.  
House of Romanoff, Holstein—Peter  
III, 1762, assassinated; Catherine II,  
1762; Paul, 1796, assassinated; Alexan-  
der I, 1801; Nicholas I, 1825; Alexan-  
der II, 1855, assassinated; Alexander  
III, 1881.

The government of Russia is an ab-  
solute hereditary monarchy, the whole  
legislative, executive and judicial power  
being vested in the emperor. There  
are, however, certain rules of govern-  
ment which the sovereigns of the pres-  
ent reigning house acknowledge as bind-  
ing. The chief of these is the law of  
succession to the throne, which, accord-  
ing to the decree of the emperor Paul,  
of the year 1797, is to be that of regu-  
lar descent, by the rule of primogeniture,  
with preference of male over female  
heirs. This decree annulled that of  
Peter I, of February 6, 1723, which or-  
dered each sovereign to select his suc-  
cessor from among the members of  
the imperial family, irrespective  
of the primogeniture. Another  
fundamental law proclaimed by  
Peter I is that every sovereign, his con-  
sort and children, must be members of  
the orthodox Greek church. The prin-  
ces and princesses of the imperial  
house, according to a decree of Alex-  
ander I, must obtain the consent of the  
emperor to any marriage they may con-  
tract; otherwise the issue of such union  
cannot inherit the throne. This ex-  
plains the conversion of the Princess  
Alex to the Greek faith and her marriage  
to the czarowitch before the death of  
Alexander III. By an ancient law, the  
heir-apparent is held to be of age at the  
end of the sixteenth year, and other  
members of the reigning family with  
the completion of the twentieth year.

### THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

The Russian Legation Hears of the Czar's  
Death With Sorrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The an-  
nouncement of the czar's death brought  
profound grief to the Russian legation  
at Washington.  
Aside from the veneration which  
Russians have for their emperor, it was  
a personal sorrow to Prince Cantacuz-  
ene, who had, before coming to this  
country, been brought into close per-  
sonal relations with the czar and had  
enjoyed an association with the imperial  
family. It was on leaving Russia for  
the United States, that Prince Cantacuz-  
ene saw the emperor for the last time,  
bidding him and the czarowitch good-  
bye and bearing from them words of  
kindness and admiration for the  
United States. At that time, the czar  
was in robust health and his giant  
physique gave indications that it was  
proof against disease.

The minister received his first infor-  
mation of the czar's death from the  
press dispatches about noon, but in the  
absence of official advice he was loth  
to accept the report. Later, however,  
when the more detailed accounts were  
received and shown to him he accepted  
the news as a fact and awaited official  
word. This came late in the afternoon  
in the following cable from the minister  
of foreign affairs:

"St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.  
"It has pleased our Lord to recall to  
him our much beloved sovereign, Em-  
peror Alexander the Third. Died at  
Livadia this afternoon, the 20th Octo-  
bre, (1st November), at 3:15.  
(Signed.)  
The minister communicated the infor-  
mation to the state department, but  
owing to the absence at the time from  
the city of the President, who was  
squirrel shooting, it is probable that  
the message of sympathy and condolence  
from President Cleveland will not be  
sent until to-morrow.

It is not yet determined whether reli-  
gious ceremonies will be held in  
Washington in commemoration of the  
czar, as there is no Greek church here.

### NOTABLE OBITUARY.

The Czar's Personal Characteristics.

Called "The Peasant Czar."

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A notable obituary  
sketch will appear in the Times to-  
morrow. The author of the sketch of  
the dead emperor was an intimate  
friend of friendship with him, and he  
says that the latter never had the  
slightest sympathy with high cul-  
ture, adding: "Indeed the czar rather  
gloried in the idea of being of the  
same rough texture as the great major-  
ity of his subjects, and if he knew  
that he was sometimes disparagingly  
called 'the peasant czar,' he regarded  
this epithet a compliment. His straight-  
forward, abrupt manner, favoring some-  
times of gruffness, and his direct, un-  
adorned method of expression, harmon-  
ized well with his rough-bewn im-  
mature features and somewhat sluggish  
movements. The impression that he gen-  
erally made in conversation was that of a  
good, honest, moderately intelligent,  
strong-willed man, who might perhaps  
listen to explanations; but, who cer-  
tainly would stand no nonsense from  
his subordinates or any one else.

"Only those who have had the priv-  
ilege of observing him in the unre-  
strained intimacy of his family, es-  
pecially when romping with his children  
or amusing himself with his four-footed  
pets, could fully realize what a simple,  
kindly nature was concealed behind a  
by no means sympathetic exterior."  
The writer then alludes to the czar's  
strong anti-German feeling from the  
time he was czarowitch, and says:

"But he always had pacific inten-  
tions. He feared that Russia might be  
made the victim of a coup d'etat of the  
young kaiser, and therefore thought it  
advisable to make persistent advances  
to France. But his attitude was strangely  
exaggerated if not entirely misinter-  
preted by France. The czar was too  
autocratic to enjoy hearing the Mar-  
seillaise in his own capital, and too  
prudent to ally himself closely with an  
impetuous nation under a weak gov-  
ernment; while quite ready to make use

of the entente for diplomatic purposes,  
he had no intention of letting himself  
be dragged into war."

### The News in France.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Premier Dupuy, as  
minister of the interior, has addressed  
the following note to the prefects of all  
the departments of France: His Majesty  
Alexander III died at 3:15 this after-  
noon. The government of the republic  
immediately sent to Livadia and to St.  
Petersburg an expression of its pro-  
found emotion and the unanimous re-  
grets which this painful news will pro-  
voke throughout France. You are re-  
quested to half-mast and drape with  
crepe the flags on the national and de-  
partmental baux.

President Casimir-Perier and the  
members of the French cabinet, shortly  
after the czar's death became known,  
visited the Russian embassy as a mark  
of respect to the dead emperor.

### En Route to Visit the Dead.

VIENNA, Nov. 1.—The prince and  
princess of Wales arrived here at 5  
o'clock this afternoon and proceeded to  
the British embassy where they were  
informed of the death of the czar.

The prince and princess will continue  
their journey to Livadia by a special  
train at 10 o'clock to-night.

### A View of the Czar's Death.

In conversation with a Wheeling man  
who formerly lived in Russia, speaking  
of the death of the czar, expressed the  
opinion that his death would prove a  
benefit to the Russian people. The  
czarowitch is a young man and has not  
the overbearing qualities that charac-  
terized the czar. Speaking of the hos-  
tility of Alexander to all persons hold-  
ing different religious views from the  
Greek church, he remarked that Alex-  
ander came to the throne by the dynas-  
tic route, and was naturally afraid of  
like attempts upon his own life. An-  
other reason was the fact that Alexan-  
der was the second son and had not the  
throne in view. The general education  
usually given the czarowitch was denied  
him and his instruction was in the line  
of the church. This made him very  
strict in the matter of religion, and from  
this arose the antagonism which led to  
the expulsion of the Jews from Russia.

### WAGES REDUCED.

In Senator Camden's Lumber Mills Thirty-  
Three Per Cent During the Past Year.  
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CAMDEN ON GAULEY, W. VA., Nov. 1.—  
Wages have been reduced during the  
past year at Camden's lumber mills in  
this section 33 per cent. This reduc-  
tion applies to all common labor in this  
section. Prices are reduced three dol-  
lars per thousand feet in all grades of  
lumber and demand light.

### "MARKETS OF THE WORLD."

Germany's Retaliation for the Democratic  
Sugar Schedule—How it Works.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—There  
is little reason now to expect that the  
German government will relax its new  
order prohibiting the importation of  
American cattle and fresh beef, and it  
is probable that the matter will settle  
down to a question of endurance as be-  
tween German sugar and American  
beef. Our ambassador at Berlin, Mr.  
Runyon, has presented Secretary  
Gresham's vigorous protest to the Ger-  
man foreign minister and accompanied it  
with the promise that the President will  
recommend to Congress the amend-  
ment of the sugar schedules of the tariff  
act in the line of removing the differ-  
ential duty which is the cause of the Ger-  
man complaint of discrimination. Ap-  
parently his representations have made  
but little impression, for he called the  
state department today that the Ger-  
man minister had disclaimed any idea  
of retaliation, and had assured him that  
the prohibition of our cattle was based  
solely on sanitary reasons that could  
not be neglected; that there was veteri-  
nary evidence to show that  
recent importations of cattle con-  
tained two well-defined cases of  
Texas fever, and therefore the prohibi-  
tion could not be removed. Of course  
our state department cannot go behind  
the German disclaimer of retaliation,  
however it may regard the prohibition,  
and must content itself with trying to  
disprove the diagnosis of the German  
veterinarians and then settle down to a  
waiting policy. Meanwhile it will be  
interesting to note how the President  
treats the subject in his message to Con-  
gress and whether in view of German's  
maintenance of her position, he will re-  
deem his promise of recommending to  
Congress an amendment of the sugar  
schedules.

### Daily Defeats Jack Slavin.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Jim Daly, of  
Buffalo, and Jack Slavin, of Australia,  
fought seven rounds before about 1,000  
people in the rooms of the Buffalo  
Athletic Club in this city to-night.  
Daly won in the seventh round.

### BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Isidor Straus, of New York, has sent  
a check to the Independent Demo-  
cratic committee to help defeat Hill.

Edwin Gott, son of the secretary of  
state of Maryland, is likely to die as the  
result of hazing at the state agriculture  
college.

At Tulsa, I. T., Indian Chief Perry-  
man's son, in a spirit of bravado, shot  
into a keg of powder. The date of his  
funeral has not been set because the  
scattered remains cannot be found.

A secret circular against Morton is  
being circulated in New York by the  
Democratic committee. It purports to  
be signed by the officers of the liquor  
dealers' association, but it turns out  
that one-half the names are forged.

In the Lexow investigation of Corrupt  
Tammany testimony was adduced show-  
ing that there had been bribery of grand  
jurors and it was shown that Street  
Cleaning Commissioner Andrews had  
been paid \$500 by one man for his in-  
fluence in securing a license.

### Steamship Arrivals.

Brown—Steamer Allen, New York.  
London—Steamer Massachusetts, New York.  
Genoa—Steamer Waver, New York.

### Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, increasing cloudiness;  
rain Friday evening; warmer; east winds.  
For Western Pennsylvania, increasing cloudi-  
ness and rain by Friday night; slightly warmer;  
east winds, increasing in force.  
For Ohio, increasing cloudiness and rain;  
warmer; increasing east winds.  
THE TEMPERATURE FRIDAY.  
As furnished by C. SCHUBERT, druggist, corner  
of Market and Fourth streets.  
7 a. m. .... 47° 3 p. m. .... 64°  
9 a. m. .... 52° 7 p. m. .... 68°  
12 m. .... 64° Weather—Clear.

## GERMAN MEETING.

In the Eighth Ward Last Night  
One of the Finest.

WESTWOOD'S HALL CROWDED FULL.

Of Earnest, Interested and  
Thoughtful Voters.

THERE WAS A ROUSING MEETING.

Of the First Ward Republicans  
Last Night.

AT THE NORTH END RINK.

One of the Biggest Ward Meetings of  
the Campaign—Messrs. Hart, Hoot-  
on, Brady and Whitaker Enthusi-  
astically Addressed the Audience to the  
Highest Pitch. Some of Mr. Howard's Misstate-  
ments Refuted—Col. Hooton Pays  
His Respects to the Register—A  
Great Night for the Republican  
Cause.

The finest political meeting, perhaps,  
ever seen in the Eighth ward, certainly  
the finest indoor meeting, was that held  
in Westwood's hall last evening. The  
hall was packed before the meeting  
opened, and all through it every seat  
was occupied and men and women were  
standing clear out into the hall and  
down the stairs. The auditors were  
for the most part Germans, or those  
who understand the German tongue,  
and a more earnestly attentive, orderly,  
interested and appreciative crowd of  
voters has seldom gathered in the city.

Mr. Hermann Broemsen was the  
chairman. He has been known as a  
Democrat until lately, and it was said  
by good authority that a very fair  
sprinkling of the auditors last night  
were also former Democrats who had  
changed their political affiliations this  
year.

Mr. Broemsen introduced as the first  
speaker Dr. C. F. Ulrich, of this city,  
whose opportunities for observation in  
his long residence in this country, and  
whose scholarship in both German and  
English, give him peculiar advantages.  
The Republicans were indeed peculiarly  
fortunate in having such well posted  
and forcible speakers as those who  
addressed the meeting last night.  
They did not have to go out of the city  
and hire an alleged German orator, as  
did the Democrats a week ago.

Dr. Ulrich reviewed the history of  
tariff legislation in past eras of the gov-  
ernment, dwelling particularly on the  
Walker revenue tariff of 1846, and show-  
ing very forcibly the falseness of the  
Democratic claims that the nation saw  
its golden era under that tariff. He  
made a great many telling points  
against the Democrats, saying that  
party has no statesmen to-day. The  
one man they worship as their party  
god missed his great opportunity when  
he failed to add the Hawaiian islands to  
this country and secure the key to the  
East Indian trade. The doctor was fre-  
quently applauded, and his logical  
argument evidently had its effect on the  
minds of his intelligent hearers.

Mr. Broemsen then introduced Dr.  
G. A. Aschmann, who caught his crowd  
at once. His polished, graceful style  
was very effective as he dwelt on the  
fallacies of Democratic free trade doc-  
trines, enthusiastic applause and laugh-  
ter alternating at brief intervals. He  
scored the idea of giving up the Ameri-  
can markets, the finest in the world,  
and trying to compete with the lower  
and labor of other countries for what  
is speciously called "the markets of the  
world." He entered sympathetically  
into the adopted citizens' views, and his  
talk will be found, when the harvest is  
gathered to have been good seed in  
fertile ground.

He was followed by Mr. T. J. Par-  
sons, of Mountville, whose happy  
opening made a good impression at  
once, which he increased as he went on.  
The others had spoken in German, and  
Mr. Parsons talked in English. He said  
to look at the crowd one would think  
there were at least 600 people present,  
but it would be found from the Demo-  
cratic organ this morning what a great  
mistake this was. That paper would  
say there were not twenty-five people in  
the hall.

He referred to the Democratic claim  
that their policy would cheapen things,  
and admitted that this was true. It  
had already cheapened wool and sheep,  
cheapened hay and horses and cattle,  
cheapened wages more than anything  
else, and at the same time made em-  
ployment scarcer and harder to get. He  
gave a very logical argument against  
free trade and in favor of Republican  
protection and was frequently ap-  
plauded to the echo.

Mr. J. C. Brady also made a few  
sensible and timely remarks. The  
Wheeling city band made good music  
at frequent intervals.

### FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS.

A Great Outpouring at the North End  
Rink Last Night—Howard's misstate-  
ments Corrected, and the Register is  
Roundly Up by Col. Hooton—An Enthu-  
siastic Meeting.

Without any adventitious aids, such  
as the blaring of a brass band and large  
attendance from down town districts,  
as were employed by the Democrats  
Wednesday night, the Republicans of  
the First ward turned out in large num-  
bers last night, nearly filling the North  
End rink. It was a remarkably large  
audience for a ward meeting, and more  
remarkable for its enthusiasm and its  
intelligent appreciation of the points  
made by the several speakers. Besides  
there was a big sprinkling of Demo-  
crats who heard the sophistry of their  
party orators explained away, and their  
distortion of facts rectified. It was a  
great night for the First ward, and the  
effects of the meeting will surely be felt  
at the polls next Tuesday.  
Committeeman William Otto called  
the meeting to order and named Mr.  
N. Mountford, a North Wheeling potter,  
for chairman. Mr. Charles Burdett  
Hart was introduced as the first speaker,  
and he immediately plunged into his  
subject by stating he would take his

text from the Democratic Chronicle in  
two chapters, written by two champions  
of free trade, appearing in the Register  
yesterday morning. He first paid his  
respects to Hon. Wood Daily, who  
spoke in the North End rink Wednes-  
day night, and who came from the dis-  
trict misrepresented by William London  
Wilson. He had nothing to say against  
Mr. Daily personally; he was an able  
gentleman whom he admired, but it  
was a strange thing that his eloquent  
voice had not yet been heard in the  
district of Mr. Wilson, that there was  
not a stump large enough in the 6,000  
square miles of that district for him to  
stand on. He then quoted Mr. Daily's  
remark: "It makes me sick when I  
hear the Republicans say the Demo-  
cratic party is legislating in the interest  
of England."

"Yes," said Mr. Hart, "they will  
be a good deal sicker after next Tues-  
day," which comment was greeted with  
applause and laughter. The speaker  
then referred to the London banquet  
given to Wilson, during which the  
great free trade leader told his English  
hearers that his party was now engaged  
in tearing down the tariff barriers that  
had so long kept England out of Amer-  
ica. That speech was received in this  
country with a nausea that affected  
many Democrats.

The speaker then paid his respects to  
Mr. John A. Howard. When he was  
nominated he was leading a forlorn  
hope, Mr. Howard said. What has  
happened since then to improve the  
conditions? Is there greater business  
activity? Are the times better? Cer-  
tainly not. Mr. Hart referred to sev-  
eral instances where the Wilson bill  
has worked injustice to workmen,  
especially the potters, who had to ac-  
cept a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent in wages  
under a tariff reduction of 17 per cent.  
So it was that wages must fall when  
protection is removed. The admis-  
sions of the Democrats are the most con-  
clusive arguments against their conten-  
tion. They say that goods will be  
cheaper. Yes, but cheaper at the cost  
of the workmen's own pay.

Mr. Hart then proceeded to instruct  
the audience in some of the mistakes  
Mr. Howard made. The speaker quoted  
from the Register's report in which  
Mr. Howard claimed that Mr. Cleve-  
land left \$130,00